initial proper frequency of the amino acid in its free state as earlier determined, towards its bound state value which results in the synchronized frequency, be smaller than half the difference between the two resulting synchronized frequencies surrounding an initial proper frequency, then transposing the resulting frequencies into the field of audible frequencies, thus providing a code which allows the stimulation of the biosynthesis of said protein, the code for inhibition being deduced from the preceding code by symmetrization of the logarithms of the said audible frequencies around their central view;

(b) determining the musical periods by spotting the most significant similar series of notes and signatures which result in a melodically and harmonically coherent progression;

(c) determining the individual lengths of the notes by adjusting the phrasing to the measure, which operation can be performed using a keyboard equipped with featuring a 'one key play' device;

(d) determining the tone quality or timbre by comparing the repartition of notes of said amino acid sequence to what is observed in average on the whole of proteins, wherefrom deducing which harmonies are amplified and which are softened, then selecting the closest timbre in a palette of given ones; and

B. playing said sequence of musical notes *in situ* to stimulate or inhibit said protein biosynthesis, either directly, or indirectly by using a recording on any proper support of the sequence of musical notes heretofore obtained.

14. (Once Amended) The method according to Claim 13, characterized in that the code which allows for the stimulation of the biosynthesis, of said protein according to Claim 1A(a) is:

Gly = low A; Ala = C; Ser = E; Pro, Val, Thr, Cys = F; Leu, Ile, Asn, Asp = G; Gln, Lys, Glu, Met = A; His = B flat; Phe, SeC = B; Arg, Tyr = sharp C; Trp = sharp D

where the notes are tuned following the tempered scale, with low A at 220Hz.

15. (Once Amended) The method according to Claim 13, characterized in that the code for inhibition of the biosynthesis of said protein according to Claim 1A(a), is:

Trp = C; Arg, Tyr = D; Phe, SeC = E flat; His = E; Gln, Lys, Glu, Met = F; Leu, Ile, Asn, Asp = G; Pro, Val, Thr, Cys = A; Ser = B flat; Ala = sharp D; Gly = sharp F

as deduced from the code of Claim 14 by taking the notes of the chromatic tempered scale which are symmetrical to those of the code of Claim 14 with respect to the central G.

16. (Once Amended) The method according to Claim 14, characterized in that:

(a) one determines the 3-tridimensional structure of said protein,

(b) the result obtained at the end of Claim 14 is further stabilizing by the action of colored light transpositions of grouped quantum vibrations arising from the spatial conformation of the protein issued from said elongation, the spatial positions of said colors being the same as those of the amino acids in a tridimensional spatial representation of said protein, and their frequencies given by a code derived from that Claim 14 through the formula

$$\upsilon = \upsilon_{\circ} (\cosh)^{-1} (e^{(f/f_{\circ}) Log \cosh i})$$

where f, $f_{\circ}$ are the musical frequencies and υ, $\upsilon_{\circ}$ the colored ones, with the indices ° denoting the central values.

17. (Once Amended) The method of to Claim 16, wherein said central value ν is the frequency of lemon yellow, wherefrom said code reads

Gly = dark red; Ala = bright red; Ser = orange; Pro, Val Thr, Cys = ochre; Leu, Ile, Asn, Asp = lemon yellow; Gln, Glu, Lys, Met = green; His = emerald; Phe = blue; Arg, Tyr = indigo; Trp = purple.